



United States Department of Agriculture

Invasive Pest Survey: Help Fight Spotted Lanternfly

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and our State cooperators need your help to detect spotted lanternfly (SLF). This non-native plant hopper feeds on a wide range of plants and trees. It is a threat to grape, apple, hops, oak, walnut, poplar, stone fruit, and logging industries. The preferred host for this pest is called "tree of heaven" (*Ailanthus-altissima*). You may have this tree on your property.

We Need Your Help!

An authorized agriculture inspector from the Spotted Lanternfly Cooperative Program stopped by today to get your permission to look for signs and symptoms of this pest on your property. Our goal is to detect this pest as early as possible to respond quickly. Early actions are crucial to reduce spotted lanternfly impacts on affected residents, the environment, the area's economy, and U.S. commercial agriculture.

Please help us to protect your community from this invasive pest. Contact the local office listed below to grant permission to survey your property.

Learn more about spotted lanternfly at:

www.aphis.usda.gov/hungrypests/slf



Tree of heaven is widespread throughout the United States and the preferred host for spotted lanternfly. (*Bugwood.org, Chuck Bergeron, University of Georgia*)



An adult female spotted lanternfly at rest on tree of heaven. (*USDA, Greg Hoover*)



Adult Spotted Lanternfly

215-233-6610



Report a Sighting

1. Check if you're in or out of the quarantine zone by visiting extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly.
2. Kill and collect the specimen by freezing it or placing it in rubbing alcohol. If you are able, take a picture of it.
3. Report the sighting online at extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly. If you cannot access the internet, call 888-4-BADFLY (888-422-3359) toll-free. Please only use this hotline for sightings outside the quarantine zone.

Stop the Spread

1. Destroy all life stages of spotted lanternfly that you find.
2. Check your car and outdoor equipment for spotted lanternfly eggs, nymphs, and adults before moving within or out of the quarantine zone. Don't move firewood.
3. Share your spotted lanternfly knowledge with others!



GH Photos / Alamy Stock Photo



PennState Extension



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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extension.psu.edu

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Erica Smyers

What Is It?

The spotted lanternfly is an invasive insect from Asia currently found in southeastern Pennsylvania, and sightings have been reported in some neighboring states.

The pest threatens important agricultural commodities, including the grape, hardwood, tree fruit, landscape, and nursery industries—sectors that contribute nearly \$18 billion annually to Pennsylvania's economy.

This planthopper weakens plants by feeding on sap. It excretes a sticky, sugary substance called honeydew, which attracts stinging insects, promotes the growth of sooty mold, and causes a messy nuisance for residents.

To help stop the spread of spotted lanternfly, the state has issued a quarantine order requiring the inspection of all items moving within or out of the area to prevent the transport of any living life stage of the pest.



Erica Smyers

See it? Report it!

extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly

Know What to Look For

Spotted lanternfly adults are about 1 inch long and a half inch wide with wings folded.

Nymphs are $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and develop through four stages, all of which are wingless.

Egg masses have a gray, mud-like covering, which can become dry and cracked over time. Older egg masses may lose their covering and appear as columns of 30–50 seed-like eggs. Egg masses can be found on trees, rocks, and other hard surfaces.

- A. Adult, wings closed
- B. Adult, wings open
- C. Nymph, early stage
- D. Nymph, late stage
- E. Egg mass, fresh
- F. Egg mass, older



Learn more at: extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly



The USDA may use tree bands in combination with lures to monitor population of Spotted Lanternfly to measure insecticide treatments. Tree bands are paper bands with glue which will stick the Spotted Lanternfly to the paper and allow USDA officials or their agents to estimate the number of Spotted Lanternfly present on the premises. Tree bands are applied to a number of trees following treatment on various premises. Application of tree bands will require USDA or their agents to replace and monitor the tree bands about every two weeks. Since the tree bands have a sticky component, other living animals may inadvertently be captured. Tree Bands are an optional monitoring tool, and accordingly, you may sign this agreement and still refuse tree banding.

Date(s) By Which Control, Monitoring and Eradication Measures Will Be Completed.

The USDA and its contracted agent will perform the tasks set forth in this Treatment Agreement until completed and approved by the USDA. Completion of all tasks, including monitoring, treatment and assuring the plant pest has been fully eradicated, related to this Treatment Agreement may require additional visits and access to the property by the USDA or its contracted agent for a number of years following the initial treatment.

Waiver, Release and Hold Harmless Clause

The signatory to this agreement ("Recipient") acknowledges that in the course of any and all activity on site, Recipient might incur injuries, property damage or other harm to Recipient or to third parties. Recipient accepts and voluntarily incurs all risks of any such injuries, damages, or harm which arise during or result from any activities by USDA or its employees, officers, agents or representatives or subcontractors ("Released Parties"), to the fullest extent allowed by law. Recipient waives, releases and forever discharges all claims against any of the Released Parties for any injuries, damages, losses or claims, whether known and unknown, which arise during or result from any activity or for services provided by any of the Released Parties under or in connection with any activity on site, including but not limited to any such injury, damage, loss, or claim arising from any activity on site to the fullest extent allowed by law.

Recipient agrees to indemnify and hold the Released Parties harmless from all losses, liabilities, damages, costs or expenses (including but not limited to reasonable attorneys' fees and other litigation costs and expenses) incurred by any of the Released Parties as a result of any claims or suits that (i) Recipient, (ii) anyone claiming by, under or through Recipient, or (iii) any third party, may bring against any of the Released Parties to recover any losses, liabilities, costs, damages, or expenses which arise during or result from the participation by, or services supplied by, any of the Released Parties.

Recipient acknowledges having carefully read and reviewed this Waiver, Release and Hold Harmless Clause, and Recipient represents that he/she fully understands and voluntarily executes the same.



and is considered a new plant pest. The USDA has vigorously pursued research into the most effective means of control and eradication of the plant pest. The surveillance and treatment practices used by USDA are based on the most current information and research available regarding the biology, dispersal habits, and susceptibility of the plant pest. As more research is conducted and more scientific information becomes available, treatment measures are subject to change accordingly.

Targeted Pesticide Application and Removal of *Ailanthus altissima*:

The following banding, insecticide application, and removal by herbicide of *Ailanthus altissima* may be performed on your premises. A contractor hired by the USDA will perform all such activities. The contractor will be a fully insured, properly licensed pesticide applicator, with the relevant credentials necessary to perform any of the activities specified in this section. By signing this Treatment Agreement, you are authorizing these activities.

All *Ailanthus altissima* trees identified and marked by the USDA or its agents will be killed with herbicide application or treated with an insecticide. You will have the opportunity to provide input on the exact treatments of trees to be treated as Site Plans are developed by the contractor for your premises prior to the start of treatments. The contractor will seek your final approval on the Site Plans prior to applying any insecticide or herbicide.

Trees which receive an herbicide application will be killed. USDA will not remove these dead trees from the premise after herbicide applications. The premises owner will need to perform these actions, if desired. USDA encourages such owners to determine which method of disposal works best in meeting disposal requirements and adhering to state and municipal/township ordinances related to removal of the *Ailanthus altissima* trees and debris as necessary.

Ailanthus altissima that do not constitute a hazard will be killed and left in place using an approved application method with the herbicide Triclopyr using label rates. Each tree to be killed and left standing will be marked with blue paint.

Ailanthus altissima trees which are not killed with herbicide shall be treated with the insecticide Dinotefuran at the label rate approved for *Ailanthus altissima* and shall be marked for this treatment with a red "X". Further surveying of those treated trees will be conducted by the USDA or its agents to determine efficacy of treatment on Spotted Lanternfly.

Any new trees or regrowth of the host tree *Ailanthus altissima* must be reported to the USDA for action. The treatment, removal, and disposal methods are not a guarantee that all of the Spotted Lanternfly adults, nymphs and egg masses will be eliminated from the premises. Additionally, there are risks associated with the application of any herbicide or insecticide treatment. While the contractor will abide by all State, Federal, and local laws and regulations regarding such treatment, APHIS assumes no liability or responsibility for inadvertent losses or damages incurred during the application of treatment.

Monitoring of Spotted Lanternfly populations



Treatment Agreement
Between the
United States Department of Agriculture
and

Property Owner Name

Property Address

Property Owner Telephone Number

In November of 2014, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, pursuant to its authority under section 20 of the Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act (act of December 16, 1992, P.L. 1228, No.162, § 20)(3 P.S. § 258.20) declared Lycorma delicatula, Spotted Lanternfly (hereinafter "Spotted Lanternfly") to be a public nuisance. Further, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has issued a quarantine order ("Order of Quarantine and Treatment: Spotted Lanternfly", published 16 May 2018) requiring property owners to treat their properties for any life stage of the Spotted Lanternfly. The United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is offering assistance to property owners affected by the Spotted Lanternfly quarantine, by conducting the necessary pest surveillance and treatment activities that will ensure compliance with this quarantine order.

The plant pest, Lycorma delicatula, Spotted Lanternfly, was identified and confirmed on or near your premises at _____ County Property ID # _____ (hereinafter "premises"), through surveillance activities undertaken by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) or the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. As Spotted Lanternfly adults are capable of traveling some distance, a one-quarter mile treatment zone from a known population is therefore necessary to control Spotted Lanternfly. Samples of Spotted Lanternfly have been identified by USDA officials either on your premises or in close proximity, thereby placing your premises within such a zone. By signing this Treatment Agreement, you are authorizing the USDA to perform treatments related to the control of Spotted Lanternfly.

Description of the Plant Pest Situation:

Spotted Lanternfly, Lycorma delicatula, is a new pest to the United States and a native species of Southeast Asia, and is a dangerous insect to forests, ornamental trees, orchards, and grapes. It is not yet widely prevalent or distributed within or throughout the United States. The presence of the plant pest, Spotted Lanternfly, was first confirmed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 2014.

Prescription of Required Control and Eradication Measures

As set forth above, Spotted Lanternfly was first discovered in Pennsylvania in September 2014



Verification, Certification and Acknowledgment

The individual(s) or person(s) being a signatory(s) to this agreement verifies, certifies, represents, affirms and warrants to the USDA, that it has fully read and does understand the contents of this Treatment Agreement and Consent to this voluntary Treatment agreement and the signatory(s) is duly authorized or has been duly authorized by the entity and the entity's Board of Directors if a corporation, and the undersigned(s) has/have authority to execute this agreement on behalf of and thereby bind the entity for which signatory is attaching his signature. "The signatory(s) makes such affirmation(s) subject to the penalties, relating to unsworn falsification to authorities."

Election of Treatment

By signing this treatment agreement, I, the property owner or authorized representative, voluntarily consent to (please select one):

_____ **Treatment by USDA** and/or its contractors, allowing the USDA and/or its contractors to access the referenced property for the purposes of surveillance, assessment, treatment and monitoring, and all associated activities intended for the control the Spotted Lanternfly.

_____ **Treatment by Property Owner** and/or its contractors, allowing the USDA and/or its contractors to access the referenced property for surveillance and monitoring the effect of the applied treatments.

Signature of Property Owner or Authorized Representative

Date

Signature of USDA Representative

Date

If you have any questions regarding this Treatment Order, please contact Leo Donovan at 717-241-0121.